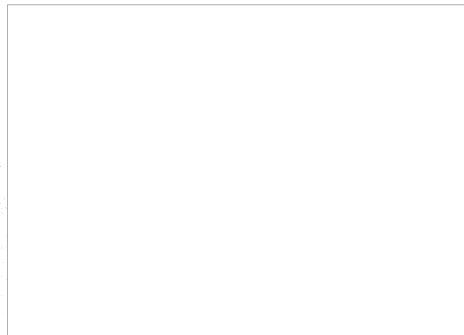


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THE INTELLIGENTSIA IN OUR PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

Albert Koyen

Along with the process of differentiation and reorientation of the old intelligentsia in our country after 9 September 1944, should go also the formative development of the new intelligentsia cadres, who by their social origin, education and ideological outlook are most intimately linked to the people and are ready to serve with complete devotion in the struggle for building socialism. By contrast with the creation of the bourgeois intelligentsia which developed at random, the creation of the new people's intelligentsia has been and is continuing to be accomplished according to the plan of the People's Democratic Government. The new cadres that are being and in the future will be educated, by the People's Government, are filling and shall continue to fill the ranks of our intelligentsia, thereby gradually but radically altering its social and ideologically political complexion.

The question of the creation of these new cadres has given great attention by both the Party and the People's Government ever since the first days after 9 September 1944.

The basic source for the formation of the new intelligentsia is the secondary school and the institution of higher learning. But in order for our schools to become the true forge of a large number of well-prepared and highly qualified cadres devoted to the people and the cause of socialism, measures had to be taken to enlarge the network of our schools, to regulate the social composition of their students bodies, and to radically rebuild the educational system in the spirit and requirements of the building of socialism, while utilizing and applying the rich experience of the Soviet Union in the field of general education.

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During the past seven years since the establishment of the People's Rule, the Party and the Government accomplished a tremendous job in this direction.

The network of schools is being greatly increased and the number of students is growing. Before 9 September 1944, our country had 7,165 elementary schools with 811,509 pupils. In 1949, their number grew to 8,858 with 874,000 pupils. The number of liberal-arts secondary schools grew from 134 with 113,328 students (with a five-year course of study) to 231 with 137,692 students (with a four-year course of study) in 1949. The number of trade schools grew from 221 with 40,312 students to 321 with 61,748 students in 1949. The People's Government founded elementary and secondary evening schools for the working people, a type of school which did not exist before 9 September 1944. In 1951, the number of these schools is 92 with 13,126 students.

Before 9 September 1944, our country had 8 institutions of higher learning with 14,705 students. In 1951, we have 12 institutions of higher learning with 29,678 students. The increase in the number of students in the preparatory schools is great.

Together with measures for the increase and enlargement of the institutions of higher learning went measures for the regulation of the social composition of the student bodies in these institutions. In view of the task, the new cadres of the intelligentsia should come from the ranks of the working people. On the other hand, in order to facilitate the entry of the children of the working people into the institutions of higher learning and to insure the conditions for the successful pursuit of their courses of study, the People's Government has been, and is granting, considerable appropriations for scholarships to students. It is enough to point out that the fascist government in 1939 appropriated

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330,500 leva for scholarships, and the People's Government in 1950 appropriated 631 million leva for scholarships (that is, a 1,889-fold increase), in order to see the tremendous difference between the class policies of the fascist and People's governments in the area of higher education and the creation of an intelligentsia.

As a consequence of the above measures, the social composition of the student bodies in the institutions of higher learning has already improved considerably and is ever more continuing to improve. Thus, the data on the composition of the student bodies in the institutions of higher learning show that about 30 percent of them come from working-class families, about 30 percent from poor and medium village families, about 38 percent from white-collar families, about 7 percent from craftsmen's families. It is true that the percentage of students from working-class families is still low, but if one is to consider that before 9 September 1944 it was completely negligible, it becomes quite clear that over the past 7 years the relative importance of the sons and daughters of our working class in our student bodies has increased considerably and will continue to increase even more.

Fundamentally, the new intelligentsia now being formed in our institutions of higher learning comes from the midst of the working class, the working peasantry and other strata of the working masses.

Our educational system is undergoing a fundamental reorganization in accordance with the requirements of the building of socialism and in the spirit of the tried-and-true Soviet experience. Great stress has been placed upon trade education, unified school systems have been introduced, the reorganization of the institutions of higher learning has been carried out, while some of the older specialties have been abolished and new ones have been introduced. The various institutions of higher

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learning have been placed upon a correct scientific and productive basis, while their direction has been handed over to the ministries directly interested in the preparation of the respective cadres. Marxist-Leninist science as an ideological base of the curriculum has been ever more affirmed; new curricula and programs have been worked out, new textbooks have been published, the organization and educational methodology of the educational process has been improved etc. It can not yet be said that our educational system^s already completely and to every extent restructured, that it now fully answers the requirements that are being placed upon it. The process of restructuring continues. This process is difficult; it is tied not only to organizational and ideological changes but also requires new cadres who can successfully accomplish the tasks of the new socialist education. But ^{with} ~~and~~ it all, our educational system in its basic and decisive features is already such that it assures the creation of a new type of intelligentsia, a new type of specialists.

Another basic source for the formation of new cadres of the intelligentsia and especially for the production-technological intelligentsia are the leading workers in production.

The task of creating a production-technological intelligentsia from the midst of the working class has been brought into particularly sharp focus in the Soviet Union in the period of industry and agriculture reconstruction on the basis of modern technology, in the period of the first Stalinist five-year plan. In his history-making speech "Novaya obstanovkanovye zadachi ekonomicheskogo stroitel'stva" (A new situation -- new tasks of economic construction") comrade Stalin outlined a vast program for the creation of a large Soviet production-technological intelligentsia. Comrade Stalin said:

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"We need the kind of management, engineering and technical personnel who are able to understand the policies of the working class in our country, who are able to accept these policies and who are ready to carry them out conscientiously. And what does this mean? This means that our country has reached such a phase of its development that the working class now must found its own production-technological intelligentsia, capable of defending its interests in production, the interests of the ruling working class." (I. V. Stalin, Collected works, vol. 2, p. 494)

Comrade Stalin later in his speech pointed out that "the production-technological intelligentsia of the working class will not merely be formed by the people who have completed higher education--it will also be recruited from the practical participants in our enterprises, from the qualified workers and the cultural forces of the working class in the plants, the factories and the mines; the initiators of competition, the leaders of shock brigades, the practical inspirers of work enthusiasm, the organizers of the work in one or the other phases of production -- these comprise the new stratum of the working class who together with the comrades who have completed higher education will form the core of the intelligentsia of the working class, the core of the management personnel of our industry. The task is to infuse these comrades with initiative, to be bolder in raising them to positions of leadership, to give them the possibility to show their organizational capabilities, to give them the possibility to increase their knowledge, and to create for them the situation they deserve, without skimping the means thereof." (Ibid., p. 495)

On the initiative of comrade Stalin, a series of important steps were taken at that time to create production-technological cadres from among good production workers with initiative. Many new institutions of

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higher education and engineering schools were founded, and the number of students in these schools increased considerably. While the number of engineers and technicians with secondary and higher education during the period between 1929 and 1933 increased 3.8 fold, the number of the Soviet production-technological intelligentsia coming from the ranks of productive labor over the same period increased 5.87 fold. The relative number of practical workers among the engineering and technological intelligentsia in 1935 was 48.6 percent.

Our country, developing on the path toward socialism, is also tackling the problem of the creation of a production-technological intelligentsia from the midst of the working class. This problem has become particularly poignant over the last two or three years because of the increasing tempo of the building of socialism, the construction and putting into operation of new industrial, improvement and other projects, the reconstruction of our industry and agriculture upon a modern technological foundation. The existing production-technological intelligentsia proves to be completely insufficient both in numbers and in training for the needs of the building of socialism and the reconstruction of our industry and agriculture.

Learning from the experience of the Soviet Union, the Party and the People's Government have tackled the creation of a large production-technological intelligentsia from among the working class, especially from the practical production workers. This task was set out with extreme clarity and definiteness by comrade Vulko Chervenkov in his report to the January 1950 Plenary Session of the TsK of the BKP, entitled "About the basic lessons learned from unmasking the Traycho Kostovite gang and the fight to smash it, about the inadequacies in Party work and our tasks."

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After having pointed out that Party cadres must learn to manage well the nation's economy, comrade Chervenkov said:

"We must produce a new socialist intelligentsia in production, in agriculture, in industry, in the administration of the government, primarily from among the working class, from among the ranks of initiators and organizers of socialist competition, the shock workers and brigade leaders, those who have achieved notable successes in production, those who have shown themselves to be organizers of work and production.

...Working youth -- on to study, to work for the mastery of science. This must be our slogan now.

...We must boldly place production workers into positions of leadership by assuring them of the possibility to complete their education in the evening school system. We must prepare and raise to positions of leadership in government and economy specialists from the midst of the working class and we cannot skimp with our means and effort in this purpose." (Vulko Chervenkov, Po putya na Georgi Dimitrov (In the Footsteps of G. D.), p. 383.

The steps in this direction were not delayed. The Party has been raising and is continuing to raise production workers to positions of leadership by affording them the possibility to complete their education and to grow into qualified leaders. An especially important step is the establishment, right after the January Plenary Session of the TsK of the BKP, of workers' preparatory student candidate courses in which chosen young workers who have excelled in production receive, over a concentrated period (18 months) of study, a secondary-school education and are promoted to institutions of higher learning. During 1950, 756 young workers of both sexes entered institutions of higher learning after the completion of workers' preparatory student candidate courses. Such chosen young

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workers as the initiator of multilateral servicing Marusia Todorova, the chosen textile worker Olga Naydenova and others are now studying in institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union. During the present year, 1,260 students were enrolled in the workers' preparatory student candidate course who will later enter institutions of higher learning. There is no doubt that the number of workers who will be sent from the production line to institutions of higher learning in order to return to production as highly qualified engineering and technical cadres, will be growing unceasingly.

Thus, through the work of our secondary and higher schools, by the raising of practical workers to positions of leadership, by the training and qualification of chosen outstanding workers on the production line, there is a brisk development in our country in the formation of a new socialist intelligentsia, which is called upon to be the predominant element among our intelligentsia and to radically change its entire complexion.

The developmental process of our intelligentsia -- the orientation of the old intelligentsia towards the People's Government, its inclusion in the building of socialism, its reeducation, and the formation of a new intelligentsia -- is being accomplished under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with the help of the great Soviet Union and its intelligentsia.

Like a skillful gardener, our Party cares for our intelligentsia, and directs its development and growth. The efforts of the Party in that direction are manyfold.

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The Party as the leader of the People's Government brings about the necessary material conditions for the formation of the new intelligentsia and for the creative activity of all of the intelligentsia. The restructuring and sweeping development of the system of popular education, the raising of new cadres from among the working class and especially from the midst of the workers in the production line, the expansion and sound material foundation of the network of scientific and cultural institutions -- all this is the result of the policies of the Party and the People's Government. With each passing year, ever more funds are made available for public education, science, the arts, and culture. In the last budget of the fascist government, 2 billion 202 million leva were earmarked for popular enlightenment, and in the budget of the People's Government in 1951, over 16 billion leva are earmarked and being spent. Such an enormous increase over a short period of seven years speaks beautifully for itself. Before 9 September 1944, there were in our country 5 national, 5 regional, 4 municipal theaters and one opera house. Today, 19 national theaters are at work in our country, four opera houses, several permanent theaters connected with reading rooms in a number of cities, one national youth theater, one puppet theater. And while the last budget of the fascist government appropriated a total of 56 million leva for aid to the theater, the People's Government in 1949 appropriated close to seven times more -- 350 million leva. Until 9 September 1944, there was one symphony orchestra in our country, now eight are at work. Until 9 September 1944, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences vegetated on miserable government subsidies like the most common literary society. Today, supported by the generous material help of the People's Government, directed ideologically by the Party, the Bulgarian Academy of Science has grown, changing ever more into a creative institute for research workers who link their researches and achievements to the needs of the building of Socialism.

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All this means not only that culture is ever increasingly becoming the property of the masses of the people, but that, together with it, the conditions for the development and work of our intelligentsia are both becoming ever wider and more favorable.

The Party and the People's Government give constant thought to the improvement of the material conditions of our intelligentsia, so that it can devote itself with all its strength to its creative work. The Government is raising the salaries of the teachers and lecturers in the institutions of learning, assures good compensation for the work of all engineering, technical and cultural workers, assures their recreation. Prizes and incentives were introduced for notable achievements in the fields of production, science, art and culture. Today, although we still are in the beginning of the building of socialism and are living through its unavoidable difficulties, each worker of the intellect in our country is a thousand times better off than the majority of intellectual workers in any capitalist country. He is free of slavish dependence on, and exploitation by, capital. His life is secure, unworried about tomorrow, of fear of being thrown on the street without employment.

Together with the efforts for the creation and development of material conditions for the work of our intelligentsia, the Party also takes great care of its ideological and political education for the shaping of its moral and political complexion. The intelligentsia of our People's Republic must become radically different from bourgeois intelligentsia not only by its social position and role, but by its moral and ideological characteristics as well. Foreign to it must be the individualism, career-consciousness and envious nature of the bourgeois intellectual as well as his peacock-like self-adulation and hardboiled conservatism.

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Flaming patriotism, a strongly developed feeling of collectivism and collegiality, honesty and modesty, a critical relationship to himself and his neighbors, the art of accepting criticism and drawing concrete conclusions from it, creative boldness and an acute feel for the new -- these are some of the most important features of the complexion of the socialist intelligentsia. Together with this, as comrade Stalin points out in his report to the XVIIIth Congress of the VKP(b), the intellectual worker of the socialist type cannot merely be a specialist in a certain field of science "he must at the same time be a political public figure who is vitally interested in the fate of his country, who knows the laws of the development of society, who knows how to put these laws to use, and who is striving to become a active participant in the political leadership of the country." (I. V. Stalin, Selected Works, vol. II, p. 763.) The socialist intelligentsia must master the Marxist-Leninist science of the laws of the development of society.

The ideological, political and educational work of the Party and various public organizations among the intelligentsia is ever increasing in scope. Courses and circles devoted to the history of the VKP(b) and the BKP, for the study of dialectic and historical materialism, of political economy etc., book reviews, discussions, various forms of organizational life and community activity, the publication in mass editions of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the instilling of the method of criticism and self-criticism into our entire life -- all this contribute to the political training and socialist education of our intelligentsia cadres.

Under the leadership of the Party, 9 September 1944 has brought about the beginning of a continued fundamental reshaping of the ideological front, the front on which our intelligentsia is formed, is educated,

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and is at work. The intelligentsia of our country daily feels the ideological leadership and aid given it by the Party, by the Task of the Party, and personally by the leaders of the Party and Government.

The process of reeducating the old cadres of our intelligentsia and of shaping new cadres goes on by an acute struggle against capitalist leanings, tendencies and encroachments in the areas of science, the arts and literature, and for a full affirmation of Marxist-Leninist ideology in them. In his report to the Fifth Congress of the BKP, comrade Vulko Chervenkov pointed out that in the decades of bourgeois capitalist rule a capitalist ideology has been pounded into the head of the intelligentsia by the schools, barracks, literature, official science, and the church.

"The attack against capitalist elements in the economy of the country," says comrade Vulko Chervenkov, "must be accompanied by an organized and skillful attack against capitalism and imperialist influences on the ideological front as well. All our struggle and work of laying the economic and cultural foundations of socialism requires a decisive restructuring of all our ideological front -- such a restructuring that will change it into a potent factor for overcoming capitalism in the consciousness of people as well, for the building of socialism, for the education and bringing up of the working people in the spirit of socialism." (Vulko Chervenkov, Po putya na Georgi Dimitrov (In the Footsteps of Georgi Dimitrov), pp. 43-44.)

This restructuring of the ideological front is lead and directed by the Party. Enormous historical merit in this direction belongs above all to our immortal leader and teacher Georgi Dimitrov. In his numerous letters, greetings, pronouncements and speeches concerning

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the work of our intelligentsia, he points clearly to its tasks, he outlines the fundamental ideological line which is to permeate its work in general and that of each branch of the intelligentsia in particular. He gives invaluable pointers to teachers and professors, to writers and artists, to musicians, actors and journalists, engineers and technicians, to all the strata of our intelligentsia. The restructuring of our ideological front and with it, the ideological and creative reeducation and rearmament of our intelligentsia have been accomplished under the immediate leadership and wise counsel of Georgi Dimitrov.

Historical importance for the restructuring of the ideological front and the work of our intelligentsia has belonged, and still belongs to the Fifth Congress of the BKP. The Congress stopped to give special consideration to these problems. Comrade Vulko Chervenkov in his report "Marxist-Leninist Enlightenment and the Struggle on the Ideological Front" gave a thorough survey of the condition of the ideological front, especially of philosophy, historical science, biological science, literature, music, the theater and the fine arts. Comrade Vulko Chervenkov gave a profound Bolshevik analysis of the condition of the ideological front and its various sectors, unmasked the reactionary bourgeois views and tendencies which are still active in it, pointed out the healthy and correct socialist positions to be occupied in the various sectors of science and the arts on the path of the decisive struggle against capitalist ideology. The resolution passed by the Congress upon comrade Chervenkov's report represents a well-developed program for the restructuring of the ideological front and for our intelligentsia working on this front. "The basic objective of the Party on the ideological front at the present historic hour," it says in the resolution, "is to organize the overcoming of capitalist ideology in all its varieties, by

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leading an unrelenting struggle without quarter against the decadent reactionary influences of the imperialist West, and by assuring, with the help of the brilliant upswing of the new Soviet socialist science and culture, together with the reshaping of our country into a country of socialism, the complete dominance of creative fighting ideology of Marxism-Leninism in all branches of science, arts and culture in our country." (Cf. Novo Vreme, vol. 1, 1949, p. 105)

The Party has deployed a vast activity in fulfillment of these resolutions of the Congress. A series of follow-up directives and resolutions of the TsK of the BKP, such as the theses on popular enlightenment, on the Art Academy, the newspapers Literaturny front (The Literary Front) and Sturshel (The Gadfly) etc.; comrade Vulko Chervenkov's remarkable speech "For or against the Party in the Fine Arts" in which Zhendovism was unmasked and crushed, a series of discussions on the state of historical science, of biological science, of medical science, organized under the directives and the ideological leadership of the Central Committee and comrade Vulko Chervenkov himself; the conference in connection with the harmful "theory" of shallow tillage etc., all these pushed the restructuring of our ideological front further ahead, instilled in it the fighting Marxist-Leninist ideology, gave invaluable help to the ideological and creative rearmament of our intellectual workers, laid the foundations for a greater upswing of our science, art and culture.

As in all other phases of our life and the building of socialism, so in the field of science, the arts and culture, in the field of the work ~~work~~ of the intelligentsia, the help of the experience of the Soviet Union constitutes the motivating force in our development.

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Not from putrid western bourgeois culture which, in its state of decomposition has become the handmaiden of humanity-hating imperialist plans, but from the great, most progressive, most humane and life-giving Soviet Socialist culture, imbued by the noblest concern for the happiness of the working people, is it that our intelligentsia learns and seeks its inspiration. And this is the guarantee of its rise and blossoming.

The restructuring and development of our entire educational system has been and is being accomplished on the basis of the Soviet experience. A considerable number of Bulgarian students are enrolled in Soviet institutions of higher learning, whence they will return enriched by the achievements and experience of Soviet science. A large number of the textbooks in our institutions of higher learning are of Soviet origin and Bulgarian textbooks have been compiled, or are being compiled, on the basis of Soviet textbooks -- reliable and meaty in regard to both science and ideology. The restructuring and development of our science leans upon the great achievements of Soviet science -- the Michurinian trend in biology, the Pavlovian trend in physiology and medicine etc. An enormous active echo was sounded in our country by the directives of the TsK of the VKP(b) regarding literature and art, the discussions carried on in the Soviet Union on the state of philosophy, biological science, medical science, linguistics, etc. The great scientist I. V. Stalin by his brilliant works on the questions of linguistics placed irreplaceable theoretical tools into the hands of Soviet, our own, and all other progressive scientific workers. The achievements of Soviet literature and art are examples by which our writers, actors, artists, musicians and motion picture workers are guided in their work.

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Extraordinarily great help towards the development of our science, art and culture and the work of our intelligentsia was given by the noted representatives of Soviet intelligentsia who have been directly visiting our country, such as Academy Members Derzhavin, Grekova, Paladin and Vinogradov, Professors Stoletov, Svetlov, Dunin, Genkel, Kostomarov and others, the writers Surkov, Tichina, Samed Vurgun, Kozhevnikov and others, the artists Reshetnikov and Luzhetskiy, the theater personalities Boabochkin, Zavadskiy, Kholfin, Sokovnin, Rumyantsev, Petrov and others, the composer Kryukov, and many others. Not speaking of course, of the field of engineering and technological sciences, production and construction, where the immediate help of a large number of Soviet specialists has reached such enormous proportions that it does not lend itself to description.

Any visit of personages of our science, literature, art and culture to the Soviet Union and their personally direct acquaintance with the achievements and personages of Soviet culture gives a new impulse to our cultural development and the work of our intelligentsia.

The facts of history show that our progressive people's intelligentsia has always been shaped and educated under the benevolent influence of progressive and democratic Russian culture. Such was the case in the period before the Liberation, such was the case in the years under capitalist rule, and such is also the case now, when progressive Russian culture has grown into the mighty and flourishing Soviet socialist culture, created by the many millions of Soviet socialist intelligentsia. And this means that the closest^{est} intercourse with the culture of the land of the Soviets, the unceasing acquisition of its achievements, the unending pursuit to follow the examples of its creators, has the force of law for our cultural development.

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Under the leadership and universal care of the Party, our intelligentsia is growing uninterruptedly. It is ever more deploying its creative strength and is asserting itself as an important force in the life of our people, in the building of socialism in our country.

Over a short period of 7 years, the representatives of our intelligentsia have enriched the science, arts and culture of our country with a series of valuable achievements. This is evidenced by the Dimitrov prizes for notable achievement in the fields of science, invention, innovation, literature and the arts, awarded in 1950-51. The long list of Dimitrov Prize Laureates shows the unparalleled upswing in all branches of our science, arts and culture. It tells us how the link forged between our intelligentsia and the people, the tasks and needs of the building of socialism, is pointing ahead.

An active part is taken by the intelligentsia in the mighty movement for the defense of peace which has been deployed in our country as part of the general world movement of the partisans of peace. The representatives of the intelligentsia head committees for the defense of peace in our country, they carry out a broad information program among the masses of the people, they create works dedicated to the noble fight to crush the hellish plans of the imperialist war mongers, for the safeguarding of world peace.

With all of its creative and community activity, the intelligentsia is ever more earning the respect and love of the working people.

Seven years have passed since the establishment of the People's Government in our country. In this short time, enormous socio-economic, political and cultural changes have taken place in our country. How have these changes been reflected in our intelligentsia, where has its development reached, what are the objectives and perspectives ahead?

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The profound socio-economic and political restructuring of the life of our country have radically changed the social position and role of our intelligentsia, as well as the character of its activity.

In our People's Democratic State, intellectual labor and its carrier, the intelligentsia, are for the first time placed at the service of the building of socialism. The intelligentsia is no longer a stratum of wage laborers of capital, subject to its greedy exploitation. Our intellectuals, just as the workers in our country, are members of a socialist society who are working in enterprises of the socialist type-government and community enterprises, institutions and institutes. The basis for the welfare of workers, peasants and intelligentsia rests upon the building of socialism, the growth of socialist economy, the victory of socialism. By bonds of common interest in the building of socialism, our intelligentsia is linked to the workers and working peasants; it works in closest cooperation with them under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The past seven years, since the establishment of the People's Government, have brought about great changes in the composition of our intelligentsia as well. Many people from among the workers and working peasants have entered its ranks. But the process of renewing the intelligentsia by the creation of new socialist cadres is as yet in its infancy. From now on our institutions of learning will begin to bring forth cadres raised and educated under conditions of the People's Government, closely linked by both origin and ideological conviction to the working people and the cause of socialism. From now on our country will accomplish what is already a fact in the Soviet Union and which is characterized as follows by comrade Stalin in his report to the XVIIIth Congress of the VKP(b): "Hundreds of thousands of young

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people coming from the ranks of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia have enrolled in institutions of higher learning and engineering schools, and after graduation have filled the thinning ranks of the intelligentsia. They infused new blood into the intelligentsia and brought new life to it in the Soviet manner. They radically changed, the entire complexion of the intelligentsia in manner and appearance. The remnants of the old intelligentsia were woven into the loom of the new Soviet People's intelligentsia... closely linked to the People and ready, as a mass, to serve it faithfully and honorably." (I. V. Stalin, Collected Works, vol. II, p. 775)

We do not need too many years to infuse numerous new socialist cadres into the intelligentsia who will become the dominant element in it and will decisively put a socialist imprint upon it.

But this will happen the more speedily and successfully, the more decisively are the deficiencies and weaknesses overcome in the work of creating a new intelligentsia, and in the work of our present intelligentsia. These deficiencies and weaknesses are considerable.

Above all, it must be emphasized that the formation of new cadres, especially of new engineering and technical cadres, is lagging behind the needs of the building of socialism. In our country, new plants are being founded, new technologies are being introduced, and new productions are being launched that have been unknown in the past. In agriculture, which has entered upon the road to socialist restructuring, agricultural ethnology and mechanization are being introduced. The pace of this restructuring is growing without letup. The pace at which new cadres are brought forth is, on the otherhand, slower. We are encountering a lack of sufficient cadres for the construction and operation of the new plants. A painful lack of cadres for the

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mechanization of agriculture, electrification, the machine trades, agricultural and forestry improvement, and metallurgy, is felt, and is now beginning to be remedied more forcefully in our country. It is hardly necessary to prove that this lack hampers our socialist construction. It is true that the number of young specialists who yearly graduate into the country's economy is growing: in 1949 -- 3,614, in 1950 -- 5,326, in the first half of 1951 -- 3,289. But this total is not distributed over the various specialties so as to satisfy the different needs of our socialist construction. That means that the new cadres are to a large extent being raised without a plan. KNIK has not yet been able to introduce into the training of new cadres a sound and precise plan which would correspond to the needs of the Government Economic Plan, so that our institutions of learning and those of other countries where our students are enrolled can fill the needs of the building of socialism.

A sound plan should be introduced for the training of new cadres. Energetic steps should be taken for broader and faster training of production-technological intelligentsia which is decisively important for the development of our socialist construction in the present stage. This is the first task before the Party and the People's Government in connection with the intelligentsia question.

In second place, the question of the restructuring of our ideological front continues to loom before us very acutely. Although after the Fifth Congress of the Party and on the basis of its resolutions, considerable work was accomplished in that direction. There are still considerable residues of bourgeois views and methods in various sectors of our ideological front. In the biological, agricultural and medical sciences, the smelly mess of Weigsmann-Morganite, Virchowian and other

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reactionary ideas has not yet been completely cleaned up, so that the progressive Michurin-Lysenkoite, Pavlovian, Dokuchayev-Vilyamovskiyan and other ideological positions conquered by Soviet science can be decisively confirmed. It is enough to point out the mere fact that until two months ago, the antiscientific reactionary "theory" of shallow tillage was allowed to spread unhampered through our agriculture. This "theory" is directed in essence against the strengthening and mechanization of agriculture, that is, against the creation of socialism in the villages. On the enlarged open session of the Academic Council of the Georgi Dimitrov Agricultural Academy, held on 6 and 7 August 1951 and convoked in response to the Rabotnichesko delo editorial of 27 June 1951 "Against the 'Theory' of Shallow Tillage", this "theory" was crushed, and special criticism was leveled against its supporters such as Professor Ivan Stranski, Doctor Kiril Pavlov, Doctor P. Radomirov etc. But at this session it was also revealed that this theory had so far not encountered any opposition from scientific workers, and that the intervention and help of the Party was needed in order to resist and crush this harmful theory.

It can be said, without hesitation, that on all sectors of our ideological front, residues of bourgeois reactionary antiscientific conceptions are present to a greater or lesser extent. To clean out this antiscientific garbage on the ideological front, to carry to the end the restructuring of the ideological front and to insure the dominance of a fighting Marxist-Leninist ideology in it is the most vital objective, this achievement depends on the successful formation and work of our intelligentsia.

Also in inseparable association with this unsatisfactory condition of our ideological front is the fact that the work of our intelligentsia is still seriously lagging behind the requirements and needs of the People, of the building of socialism. The work of our scientific workers is still not sufficiently associated with the practical building of

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socialism, is not sufficiently concerned with its problems, is not extending sufficient help to the efforts of the workers and peasants to increase productivity, to acquire modern technology and agricultural science in industry, transport and agriculture. The creative cooperation between scientists and workers is still in its embryonic stage. It is exactly this lack of sound liaison between our science and the practice of the working people that causes, to a large extent, the preservation of many harmful and reactionary conceptions in the field of science and the lagging behind of science in the development of the building of socialism.

The engineering and technological intelligentsia is still paying a considerable price for routine conservatism, for old methods and working speed. The spirit of innovation in its midst is like-wise still in its embryonic stage. Our workers in the fields of historical and economic sciences and philosophy are fulfilling quite unsatisfactorily the tasks put before them by the Fifth Congress of the Party -- to insure a correct, scientific, Marxist-Leninist illumination of the historical past of our people and a theoretical interpretation of our present actuality.

The works of literature and art that support the education of the new man, and that inspire the people to work, fight, and to patriotic exploits for the good of the Fatherland are very few.

All this shows that the ideological and political training of our intelligentsia is not yet satisfactory. The majority have not yet mastered Marxist-Leninist theory and have not been imbued with all of its work. Although great positive changes have occurred in the ideological and moral complexion of our intelligentsia, there are still to be found manifestations of bourgeois intellectual individualism, rootless

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cosmopolitanism, and bourgeois nationalism, of bowing and scraping before the capitalist West and its rotting culture, of disbelief in the strength and ability of our people. There are still intellectual workers in our country who are not sufficiently learning with all their strength and inner conviction from the great experience of the Soviet People.

With increasing energy, our Party as a whole and more especially the Party organizations among the intelligentsia must lead the work for the ideological, moral and creative reeducation of our intelligentsia in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the Bolshevik Party, in ardent socialist patriotism and unconditional devotion to People and Party, in inviolable and sacred friendship with our liberator and patron, the Soviet Union, and in tireless learning from its great culture, in passionate and uncompromising hatred for imperialism and its decadent, putrid culture.

Our Party, leader of the destinies of our Fatherland, considers among its first duties the formation of a large socialist People's intelligentsia which will be a full-fledged force in the building of socialism, and with all its activity, ideological and moral characteristics will be the true pride of our Fatherland. Learning unceasingly from the great Party of Lenin and Stalin and applying its rich experience, leaning upon the brilliant achievements of Soviet culture, and with the help of the Soviet intelligentsia, our Party will be able to accomplish this historical task as well.

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